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Dialects^[4]

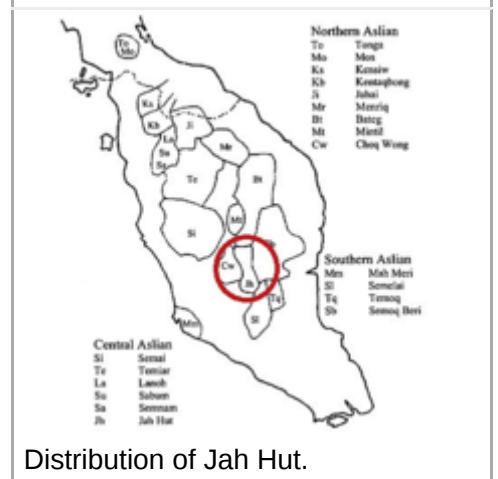
- Kerdau
- Krau
- Ketiar Krau
- Kuala Tembeling
- Pulau Guai
- Cheres
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Phonology

Jah Hut has 9 vowels and 19 consonants.^[5]

	<u>Front</u>	<u>Central</u>	<u>Back</u>
<u>Close</u>	i	ɨ	u
<u>Close-mid</u>	e	ə	o
<u>Open(-mid)</u>	ɛ	ɑ	ɔ

Jah Hut	
Native to	Peninsular Malaysia
Ethnicity	Jah Hut people
Native speakers	4,191 (2010) ^[1]
Language family	<div>Austroasiatic<ul style="list-style-type: none">Aslian<ul style="list-style-type: none">Jah Hut</div>
Dialects	Kerdau, Krau, Ketiar Krau, Kuala Tembeling, Pulau Guai, Cheres, Ulu Tembeling
Language codes	
ISO 639-3	jah
Glottolog	jahh1242 (http://glottolog.org/resource/language/id/jahh1242) ^[2]



Consonants

		<u>Bilabial</u>	<u>Alveolar</u>	<u>Palatal</u>	<u>Velar</u>	<u>Glottal</u>
<u>Stop</u>	<u>voiceless</u>	p	t	c	k	ʔ
	<u>voiced</u>	b	d	ɟ	g	
<u>Fricative</u>			s			h
<u>Nasal</u>		m	n	ɲ	ŋ	
<u>Approximant</u>			l	j	w	
<u>Trill</u>			r			

Morphology

Jah Hut does not contain open major syllables in word-final positions. Conversely, the language contains 15 consonants that can be used to close a syllable. Further, in the context in which a nasalized vowel or consonant occurs earlier in a given word, the final stop is broken down into a nasal and glottal stop.

Does not contain restrictions on non-homorganic stop clusters. Meaning that many words begin with consonants that don't phonetically match. (i.e. words that begin with 'tk' or 'bk'). This pattern can be found in many other Aslian languages.^[6]

- Tkak- palate
- Dkan- Bamboo Rat
- Bkul- gray

Jah Hut varies from other Mon-Khmer languages in that it contains little-to-no phonetic vowel length.^[6] It also uses Causative prefixes that are composed by p- or -r-. By using this, the speaker is able to indicate that a specific something or someone causes something or someone to be or do something else.

Similarly, the prefix -m allows the user of the language to assign an act to a person. For example, lyep, in Jah Hut, means to plait palm leaves, while mlayep is translated as, "one who plaits". On the other hand, when an act does not involve a person directly, the agent of the act can be found in a prefixed or infix -n, depending on the root of the given word. i.e. "bilit", or wrapping, compared to, "bnilit"; meaning the act of wrapping.^[6]

Syntax

In Jah Hut, all complements but the direct object require a preposition and, like many Aslian languages, verb usage in Jah Hut is restricted generally to strings of no more than 2 verbs, with the first verb referencing some form of motion, with the second verb representing the major action. Another form of verb usage is a form which uses the first verb as the major action, with the second verb describing the manner in which the verb is enacted. Also, if a verb is attached to a personal prefix, this must always agree with the agent of the sentence, regardless of where these two components of the sentence are located.^[6]

-p	-t	-c	-k	-ʔ
-m	-n	-ɲ	-ŋ	
	-s			-h
-w	-l	-y	-r	

List of letters used in Jah Hut language.

Affixes	Simplex	Causative
p-	cyrk 'sleep' mnaʔ 'big'	pcyrk 'put to sleep' pmnaʔ 'enlarge'
pt-	bbee 'be afraid' caʔ 'eat'	pebbe 'frighten' pecaʔ 'feed'
pɲ-	caʔ 'eat' tlaʔ 'escape'	ppcaʔ 'feed; food' pnlaʔ 'release'
tr-	hus 'get loose (clothes)'	trhus 'undress'
kr-	luy 'be inside'	krlyuy 'put inside'

List of some of Jah Hut's causative prefixes.

References

1. Kirk Endicott (2015). *Malaysia's Original People: Past, Present and Future of the Orang Asli*. NUS Press. p. 3. ISBN 978-99-716-9861-4.
2. Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin, eds. (2017). "Jah Hut" (<http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/jahh1242>). *Glottolog 3.0*. Jena, Germany: Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History.
3. Dunn, M., Burenhult, N., Kruspe, N., Trufvesson, S., & Becker, N. (2011). *Aslian Linguistic Prehistory* (pp. 291-323). N.p.: John Benjamins Publishing Company. Retrieved from <http://eds.b.ebscohost.com/eds/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=08246437-05de-4f3a-8fff-a66ce94b874e%40sessionmgr111&vid=1&hid=114>
4. 1. Jah Hut. (2003). In W. J. Frawley (Ed.), *The International Encyclopedia of Linguistics* (2nd ed., Vol. 1).
5. Diffloth, G. "Jah Hut, an Austroasiatic Language of Malaysia" (<http://sealang.net/sala/archives/pdf8/diffloth1976jan.pdf>) (PDF).
6. Matisoff, James (2003). *Aslian: Mon-Khmer of the Malay Peninsula*. Berkeley: University of California.

External links

- <http://projekt.ht.lu.se/rwaai> RWAAI (Repository and Workspace for Austroasiatic Intangible Heritage)
 - <http://hdl.handle.net/10050/00-0000-0000-0003-66F7-5@view> Jah Hut in RWAAI Digital Archive
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